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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

PRAYER FOR ALL.

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

God of the mountain, God of the storm,
God of the flowers, God of the worm!
Hear us and bless us,
Forgive and redress us!
Breathe on our spirits, Thy love and Thy healing,
Teach us content with Thy Fatherly dealing—
Teach us to love Thee.
To love another, brother his brother,
And make us all free—
Free from the shackles of ancient tradition,
Free from the censure of man for his neighbor;
Help us each one to fulfil his true mission,
And show us the God-like to labor.

God of the darkness, God of the sun!
God of the beautiful, God of each one!
Clothe us and feed us,
Illumine and lead us:
Show us that avarice hid-bids in thrall,
That the land is all thine, and Thou givest it to all!
Scatter our blindness;
Help us to do right all the day and the night—
To love mercy and kindness;
Help us to conquer injustice of the past:
Show us our future to cheer us and arm us.
The upper's the better, the mansion thou hast;
And, God of the grave! that the grave can not harm us.

THE WAY JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED IN VIRGINIA.—The following from the Charlottsville (Va.) *Advertiser*, is, for a legal proceeding, one of the most curious instances on record. Can a verdict, obtained by such means, stand?

"The negress who murdered her mistress, Mrs. Hall, near Gordonsville, a few weeks since, was sentenced on Monday last, by the Louisa County Court, to be hung on the 21st of next month. We are mortified to learn that a scene in the trial of this case which should be a reproach upon the court that sat in judgment, and make every heart tremble with fear at the manner in which the criminal laws are administered by our county courts. The court announced that they stood four for hanging and one for transportation. Under the decision the woman was legally acquitted of murder in the first degree, and should have been punished by transportation. But as soon as it was known that she was not to be hung, the crowd that filled the court room became greatly excited, and threats were made that if she was not condemned to death the people themselves would lynch her; and one or two gentlemen approached the dissenting justice, and advised him to change his opinion. Under those circumstances, the fifth magistrate gave way, and the woman was condemned to be hung.

As soon as the sentence of death had been agreed upon, one of the court arose, and stated, that as injury to the jail and danger to the prisoner were to be apprehended from the populace, the sheriff ought to proclaim publicly that the court had ordered the woman to be hung. Proclamation was made, and the excited populace became satisfied with the court."

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.—The Albany Journal says:

Eleven States voted for Fremont, and Nineteen for Buchanan—nearly two to one. Now mark the contrast!

In the eleven States there are 43,600 Free Schools.

In the nineteen States there are 37,000 Free Schools.

In the eleven States there are 2,000,000 of Scholars.

In the nineteen States there are 1,300,000 Scholars.

In the eleven States there are 800 Libraries with 800,000 volumes.

In the nineteen States there are 392 Libraries with 530,000 volumes.

In the eleven States there are 12,000 Common School Libraries.

In the nineteen States there are 250,000 Common School Libraries.

In the eleven States there are 235 millions copies of newspapers.

In the nineteen States there are 161 millions copies of newspapers.

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS FOR EDUCATION.—At the last monthly meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, Hon. Henry Barnard, the President, presented an interesting paper relating to the amount of donations, bequests, &c., made for educational, literary and scientific purposes in the United States.

The whole amount of land appropriated by the General Government for educational purposes to the 1st of January, 1857, was stated to be 52,080,221 acres; which, at the minimum price of such lands, when first brought market, represented the magnificent sum of $66,000,000, but which at this time could not be worth less than $200,000,000. The amount of donations and subscriptions by individuals far exceeds all that had been given by State Legislatures. Mr. Barnard read from a table exhibiting the donations and bequests made by the citizens of Boston within the last half century, amounting to upwards of $1,000,000.

☞ A lady, walking a few days since, on one of the wharfs of New York, asked a sailor whom she met, why a ship was called "she." The son of Neptune replied, "because she rigging cost more than the hull."

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

Editors Gazette.—I had designed to give full notes of my tour through Northern Europe, but this I find at present to be utterly impossible. Travelling as I have been compelled to, frequently by night as well as by day—occupied with sight seeing—conversation with friends, or with official duties every moment during the day—scarcely have I had time to jot down rough notes and first impressions. I have seen much, very much, in a short space of time But extended remarks, if given at all, must be reserved for periods of more leisure

From Antwerp, I started by railroad for Hanover, where I had requested Rev Mr Jacoby, superintendent of our German Missions, to meet me. On the route I stopped first at Mechlin, or as it is called in Europe, Malines. This is an old city, once distinguished for its manufacture of Mecklin lace. Our company on entering the city got into a carriage—were stopped by a soldier on guard, but after a word from our Commissioner, or guide, we heard him say, 'Allez,' and on we went. On entering the public square we alighted to see the statue of Margaret of Austria, and the old Cathedral.—Immediately a great crowd of men, women and boys gathered around us, and for a few moments I could not understand the cause Subsequently I learned that the city had been for a few days in great excitement in reference to the Convent Bill The windows of the Archbishop's residence had been broken, and a general tumult had been threatened. Some high ecclesiastical officers had arrived that day, and when we drove towards the cathedral they knew not what it might portend. We saw the old cathedral—founded hundreds of years since, and yet not finished. Old Spanish buildings—the prison used in the days of Philip, were also shown to us. And we saw the church of Our Lady, which owed its foundation to a strange story told in their early legends. An image of the virgin fell into the river, but, like the dutchman's wife, told of in our country, it floated up stream until it reached the spot where the church now stands.

Several hours I spent in Aix la Chapelle I saw the throne in which Charlemagne sat—the spot where he is buried—his large skull preserved in the church And then what a host of relics had the priest to show me! There was a hair of John the Baptist—a tooth of St Stephen—pieces of the true cross—and a cloth that had wiped the sweat and blood from the face of the Saviour.—I looked intently on the face of the priest as he showed these relics and described them minutely, to see whether he could possibly seem to believe these stories. But he had learned his lesson well. All I saw I have not time even to mention.

Our route lay through Cologne, where stands the great Cathedral, always visited by strangers. We were now in Prussia, and crossing the Rhine we hurried onward. In Hanover I spent the sabbath—met Mr Jacoby—and happened to see the King and Queen, and also the Duke Constantine of Russia, who is married to the sister of the Queen of Hanover. He is evidently a man of mark—a man for the times—and should he live, his influence will be felt through out Europe Hamburgh was our next point, and thence to Copenhagen The old Danish palace was full of interest—the memorials of the old kings—the antiquities of the Scandanavians—the old round tower where Tycho Brahe watched the heavens, and up whose stairway Peter the great is said to have driven with a coach and four—all were objects of great interest. Then I sailed through those straits of the Skagerrack and Cattegat—to pronounce which trobled my tongue in the days of my childhood—and made my way to old Norway. After visiting Christina, the seat of government—its University, Museum, palaces, and gardens—Fredrickshald, where Charles the XII met his sudden end—Sharpsberg, with its falls of the Glommen—and having seen our missionaries and their labors—I journeyed still northward Norway has one railroad, about forty miles long. By this I reached Lake Mein, with its beautiful quiet scenery. On this lake I rode in a steamer nearly one hundred miles, and found myself north of the 61st degree of latitude. The North Star was high up in the heavens, and no night was there, for it was now the summer solstice. At eleven o'clock, in a back room in the hotel, we read and wrote as we would at home a little after sunset, and a few minutes after two the sun was shining again.

From Norway I sailed to England; and crossing that Island, here I am in 'old Ireland.' Objects of interest are all around me. Everywhere are ruins of the past—old castles, abbeys, monasteries and churches show the devotion and activity of past generations. But Ireland is evidently rising again—the people are active—the land smiles with plenty—and signs of prosperity are everywhere abundant.

But the cars are starting, and I must close.

July 6. 1857. M. S[illegible]

WORKING ON SUNDAY.—A week ago Sunday, D G Sperry, proprietor of the hotel at South Windsor, Ct., had some hay out which had been once already wet by showers and dried again. There were signs of rain, and Mr. Sperry, in order to save his hay turned out with his men and got it in. For doing this, Mr. Clapp, a grand juror, had them arrested, but the justice decided they had a perfect right to save their property on the Sabbath.

☞ The Patent Office has received three thousand applications and fifteen hundred patents within the last six months The income of the office for the same time has been over one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars; and the expenses of the office, including some improvements in the building, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, July 27.

The Illinois brings $1,458,043 in gold, and news to the 6th inst.

Politics have been the all engrossing theme of conversation during the two weeks which have elapsed since the departure of the last mail steamer. The election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention has already taken place in most of the large counties, and at no previous period in the history of the State has there been witnessed so much excitement at the primary assemblages of the Democracy. The struggle was between the Administration and Broderick wings of the party.—John B. Weller being the Gubernatorial candidate of the former, and J. W. McCorkle of the latter. So far as returns have been received, the Weller delegates are greatly in the majority, and there is now no doubt that he will go into the State Convention with a numerical force sufficient to give him the nomination on the first ballot, provided, however, his forces are not weakened by the multitudinous applications which have been heretofore brought to bear so successfully on California politicians. The Convention met on the 14th.

The Republicans held theirs on the 8th, and it was expected that full delegations would be present from most of the counties. There is not the remotest possibility of their achieving a victory at the ensuing election, even though the Democracy split, of which there is some probability. They however, seem determined to maintain their organization as a party, and will, no doubt, poll their full strength on the day of the election.

On the 20th ult., heavy rains fell in the interior, a phenomena of rare occurrence in June in California, although showers have been witnessed occasionally as late as August. The crops were not seriously injured, and the prospect now is that they will be garnered in good condition, albeit scarcely as abundant as last year.

Mining is carried on as successfully as ever, and new discoveries are constantly chronicled. Attention of capitalists is still being directed to quartz enterprises, and veins long since abandoned for want of money to work them, are now being worked to advantage. The facilities for procuring the requisite materials for quartz crushing are far greater than ever before, and the machinery itself being simplied and effective, companies engaged in this branch of mining are generally doing better than ever before.

Great interest still continues to be felt in mountain wagon roads, and men and money are at work. Stage coaches now run regularly between Placerville and Carson Valley Contracts for grading the more difficult sections of the route have been let, and, in a few weeks, a good road will be ready to connect with the National Road that is to have its terminus in Honey Lake Valley The 'Big Tree' route, as also the Oroville route, are both feasible, and over them stages have been driven with comparatively little difficulty.

The citizens of Mariposa having invited Hon. S. W. Inge to give them his views on the validity of the claim of J. C. Fremont to the mineral lands in that county, he responds in a communication, denouncing the claims of Fremont, and declaring that they never can be sustained before the Supreme Court

Increased attention appears to be directed to the importation of thorough blooded stock, and a number of splendid bulls, cows, Merino sheep, &c., have lately arrived in excellent condition. The fecundity of animals in this State is so wonderful, the climate so congenial, and the land so rich, that a few years only will elapse before this will be one of the most noted stock countries on the globe.

The pecuniary affairs of the State look rather more cheering. The Treasurer announces that within sixty days he will be enabled to pay all audited claims against the State, in cash. There is now a prospect that the scrip system will be wholly abolished.

The act providing for a stamp duty, to be levied on bills, orders, and other papers used in mercantile operations, went into effect on the 1st instant.

The Cahuilla Indians have been committing great outrages on the Mormon settlements in San Bernardino, by running off and slaughtering their stock. A detachment of Saints had gone in pursuit of the red men

Recent rich discoveries of gold have been made in Sonora, and the rush thither was great. The gold is very similar to that found in Mariposa, but the diggins are by no means extensive.

The markets of San Francisco were glutted with all kinds of produce There being no demand, prices were rapidly declining.

Four hundred of Gen. Walker's troops remained at San Jose and Punta Arenas.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—A gentleman whose statements may be relied upon writing to a citizen of this town from Iroquois county (Ill.) in reference to Artsian Wells in that county, says: "Three Artesian Wells have succeeded admirably in this county. The water rises over the top and runs off in a fine stream. The opinion is quite prevalent here now, that good water of this kind may be secured any where on our prairies, at the expense of $1,50 per foot and at this level they will not have to sink them more than 125 feet.—*Charleston Courier.*

SYRIAN WHEAT.—A gentleman from Alabama received from the Patent Office some spring wheat from the "Farm of Abraham," at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the Holy Land, which he sowed during the past spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, producing a large full head with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

DRAGOONING "ABOLITIONISTS."

The New York *Times* has generally given unqualified assent to the official acts of Governor Walker, but it does not seem to regard the descent on Lawrence as either wise or justifyable. It does not like the motive which prompted the movement, nor the newborn devotion to the South, and hostility to the Free State men of Kansas, which have been revealed since the Southern Ultraists took exceptions to the course of Governor Walker. In its issue of Monday the *Times* says:

When journals like the *South* and the Charleston *Mercury* denounce the inhabitants of Lawrence and the supporters of the Topeka Legislature as "insane Abolitionists," bent on destroying the just supremacy of the slaveholding interest in the councils of the nation, this idiotic insolence passes for just what it is worth with all intelligent men in all sections of the country, and neither excites us to our surprise nor moves us to indignation.

But when the Washington *Union*, and papers of that stamp, which are recognized as the organs of the Cabinet, permit themselves to echo this foolish language of the Southern extremists, and to talk of "dragooning" the "Abolitionists" of Kansas, it is necessary to remind them that they are touching upon dangerous ground, and risking the peace of the Nation in a very serious manner.

The affairs of Kansas cannot be adjusted by violence. The people of Kansas have suffered what no free citizens of the United States have ever suffered before in our history—the violent suspension of their dearest rights, personal, political. It is not to be expected that they should be found very ready to put full faith in the intentions toward them of an Administration elected by the same party from whose representatives they had in times past, received such atrocious treatment. They need to be conciliated by the wisest statesmanship, and to be satisfied beyond a peradventure of the rectitude, and the unquestionable patriotism of the functionaries in whom they are invited to repose their confidence. To talk of "suppressing" and "subduing" these men—to assume towards them the attitude of the House of Stuart toward the Covenanters or the Parliamentarians, is to invite those calamities of civil war we all of us profess to deprecate—to invite them, not perhaps in this year, nor in the next, but eventually and inevitably

Changing Clothes.

The Synod of Kentucky was in session. The subject of raising the salaries of certain Professors was under discussion. The Rev. Robt. J. Breckinridge, D. D., (of whom his nephew, the new Vice Ptesident, said, "If Uncle Robert had been appointed to a command in Mexico, they would have been fighting to this time!") was on the floor, making a speech in opposition to the measure It had been said that ministers of high standing and large means, clothed in fine linen and faring sumptuously every day, did not sympathize with those whose salaries are small. To this Dr. Breckinridge was replying. He scouted the idea that ministers live for money, or desire the luxuries of the world. As to himself he challenged any man to say that he lived more frugally than himself. Drawing himself up to his full height, and standing six feet high at least, he displayed his proportions and exclaimed:—"as to fine linen, if there is a man on this floor who dresses more plainly than I do, I offer to exchange clothes with him this moment!"

Directly in front of the Moderator, and in sight of most of the members, sat the Rev. Mr. Hopkins one of the planting clergy—a short, thickset, and rotund brother, whose circumference exceeded his attitude; and in this respect, no man in the House presented so strong and striking a contrast with the tall and courtly Kentuckian. But the proposition to swap clothes had hardly escaped the lips of the speaker, before Hopkins wrigged himself out of his seat, and on his feet, and cried out,

"Mr. Moderator, I'm his man!"

The effect was instant and tremendous! The image of Breckinridge with his long arms and legs protruding from Hopkins's toggery, was up before the eyes of the Synod. They could see nothing else; and for a while they gave way to uncontrollable laughter, in which no one joined so heartily as the discomfitted speaker.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Famine in Minnesota

An old citizen of Minnesota and an extensive farmer writes to the St Paul *Times* that Famine is likely to be the lot of that Territory during the next winter, in consequence of the Grasshopper scourge. He says:

"The effects of this grasshopper scourge which is now being inflicted upon a large portion of our territory cannot well be over estimated. All kinds of business must suffer there by not only, but starvation, aye starvation, dreadful as is the word must be the lot of many, unless timely assistance is rendered.—There are thousands of families here who have had hard work to get through the last long winter. Their last dollar has been expended in getting in their little crop their only dependence for the future their only support for the winter which will soon be upon them. This, their last and only hope is now being completely and entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers. In many fields not a vestige of the crop remain,—in others the stalks of the grain only remains, while in all of these the destruction is complete. In my vicinity some 500 acres have been put into crops this year, which, with a fair season, would have been worth to the farmer from 12 to $15,000, but are now entirely worthless."

PRIDE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known,
But often in human nature shown,
Alike in castle and cottage,
That pride, like pigs of a certain brood,
Will manage to live and thrive on food
As poor as a pauper pottage.

Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest thing is the pride of birth,
Among our 'fierce democracy!'
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save it from sneers—
Nor even a couple of rotten piers—
A thing for laughter, flings and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend,
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed on the other end
By some plebian vocation!
Or worse than that, your boasted line,
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plagued some worthy relation.

Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Do not be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes,
But learn for the sake of your mind's repose,
That all proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation.

The Child in the River.

Returning from a visit in New Orleans, we were fortunate enough to secure passage in a fine steamer, with but few passengers. Among the ladies, one especially interested us. She was the widow of a wealthy planter, and was returning with only one child to her father's house. Her devotion to the child was very touching, and the eyes of her old black nurse would fill with tears as she besought her mistress "not to love that boy too much, or the Lord would take him away from her."

We passed through the canal of Louisville, and stopped for a few minutes at the wharf, when the nurse wishing to see the city, walked out on the guard, at the back of the boat, where, by a sudden effort, the child sprung from her arms into the terrible current that sweeps toward the falls, and disappeared immediately. The confusion attracted the attention of a gentleman who was sitting in the forepart of the boat, quietly reading. Rising hastily he asked for some article the child had worn The nurse handed him a tiny apron she had torn off in her efforts to retain the babe in her arms. Turning to a splendid New, foundland dog that was coarely watching and then to the spot where the child had gone under. In an instant the noble dog leaped into the rushing water and also disappeared. By this time the excitement was intense, and some persons on shore, supposing that the dog was lost as well as the child, they procured a boat and started off to search for the body. Just at this moment the dog was seen far away with something in his mouth. Bravely he struggled with the waves, but it was evident that his strength was failing fast, and more than one breast gave a sigh of relief as the boat reached him, and it was announced that he had the child, and that it was still alive. They were brought on board—the dog and the child.

Giving a single glance to satisfy herself that the child was really living, the young mother rushed foaward, and sinking beside the dog, threw her arms around his neck and burst into tears. Not many could view the sight unmoved, and as she caressed and kissed his shaggy head, she looked up to his owner, and said:

"O, sir, I must have this dog. I am rich; take all I have—everything—but give me my child's preserver."

The gentleman smiled, and patting his dog's head, said:

"I am very glad, madam, that he has been of service to you, but nothing in the world could induce me to part with him."

The dog looked as though he perfectly understood what they were talking about, and giving his sides a shake; laid himself down at his master's feet, with an expression in his large eyes that said plainer than words, 'No, nothing shall part us.'

Cassius M. Clay.

In a county in Kentucky near Madison, in which latter Cassius M. Clay resides, the 4th of July has been celebrated in an appropriate manner for three years past.

The Democracy have gone so far as to permit Clay, with a pistol lying on the table besides which he speaks, to call Slavery by its right name, a thing to be eternally hated, loathsome ulcer on the body politic, prolific parent of vice and crime, the leaden drag upon all true progress, and the worst enemy to the white man that can be introduced or established in any State.

Even on last 4th of July, Cassius M. Clay addressed 3000 persons in one body, in a grove in the vicinity of his residence, and gave the "miserable doughfaces" as he must justly term the "Democrats," just such a course of analysis as their history warrants. When he had concluded his speech, he read a couple of resolutions characterizing the Dred Scott decision as a disgrace to the age and an insult to the Creator, a base lie in our judicial history and A blot upon the records of the Supreme Court. What a pity that some Pennsylvania Democrats had not been present to cry treason and let slip the "Dead Rabbits" upon him! Wondrous to relate, however, in the very heart of slaveholding Kentucky, resolutions of the above tenor were cordially adopted, with but two dissenting voices, as we learn from the published letter of one who was present on the occasion. —*Pittsburg Gazette.*

To make a good garden—Get a good wife.

To "raise" Poultry—call at your neighbor's poultry yard in the night time.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, who is now in London, writes to the *Tribune*, under date of July 1st:

Mr. Sumner is here, at Maurigy's Hotel, in Regent street I have not yet seen him, but some friends told me he is looking very well.—No American has ever been more popular in England than Mr. Sumner, and he is at present floating on the top wave of London society. I heard the other day a good story of his arrival here. He entered his name upon the book as simply "Mr Sumner, Boston," and was acordingly set down by the host and his flunkies as an ordinary traveler. The next morning one of the latter came to Mr. Sumner's room in some excitement, and said: "Lord Brougham is down stairs, Sir, asking for you." To the waiter's amazement, Mr. S. quietly said, without exhibiting the least surprise: "Very well; show him up." Not long afterward the former came still more excited: "Sir, the Lord Chief Justice has called and asks for *you*." "Show him up" was again the cool reply. After his Lordship had departed the waiter came once more, bewildered, and a little aggravated: "Sir, *Sir*, the *Lord Chancellor of England* has called to see you!" "Show him up," repeated Mr. S. These astonishing facts were no doubt at once communicated to the landlord, for the next day's *Morning Post* announced the arrival of "His Excellency the Honorable Mr. Sumner" at Maurigy's Hotel.

Reminiscence of Napoleon.

In 1810—that memorable year when Rome, Amsterdam, Dantzic, Antwerp and Paris were cities of the same proud empire, Napoleon had brought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with great enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival, he reviewed the troops of the garrison in the *Allee Verte* and as the different regiments defiled before him, remarked a grenadier, who bore the *chevrons* of a sergeant major. Tall and erect, his black eyes blazed, like stars from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, while an enormous moustache rendered his appearance still more formidable, or *bizarre*. When the line was re-formed the Emperor rode up to the regiment of grenadiers, and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high, and his cheeks glowed.

"I have seen you before," said Napoleon; "your name?"

"Noel, sir," he answered with a faltering voice.

"Were you not in the army of Italy?"

"Yes, sir; drummer at the Bridge of Arcole."

"And you become sergeant major?"

"But since——"

"I have taken my share of all the great battles."

The Emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the Colonel for a few moments, the quick glances of his eyes toward Noel showing that he was talking of him.

He had been distinguished for his bravery in several battles, but his modesty had prevented soliciting advancement, and he had been overlooked in the promotions.

The Emperor recalled him to his side.

"You have merited the Cross of the Legion of Honor," said he, giving him the one he wore.

"You are a brave man!"

The grenadier, who at this moment, stood between the Emperor and the Colonel,—could not speak; but his eyes said more than volumes. Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll, there was a dead silence and the Colonel turning towards the new knight, who, with trembling hands was placing his cross on his breast, said, with a loud voice:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect sergeant-major Noel as sub-lieutenant in your ranks."

The regiment presented arms. Noel seemed in a dream; and only the stern, immovable features of the Emperor prevented him from falling on his knees. Another sign was made the drums beat, and again the Colonel spoke:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect sub-lieutenant Noel as lieutenant in your ranks."

This new thunder-stroke nearly overcame the grenadier; his knees trembled; his eyes that had not been moist for twenty years, were filled with tears; and he was vainly endeavoring to stammer his thanks, when he heard a third roll of the drums, and the loud voice of his Colonel:—

"In the name of the Emperor, respect lieutenant Noel as captain in your ranks."

After this promotion, the Emperor continued his review with that calm, majestic air which none who beheld ever forgot;—but Noel, bursting into a flood of tears,—fainted in the arms of his Colonel, while from the regiment came a loud, united shout of *Vive l'Empereur.*

PARSON BROWNLOW, the eccentric editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, in an article complaing of the unnecessary and tedious length of obituary notices, concludes by saying, "when we die we desire some friend to pen this obituary for us:"

"Departed this life, on ——day, in the ——year of his age, W. G. Brownlow, for many years the editor of a newspaper. He desires it stated to the world, that if he had his life to live over again, he could improve it in many respects. He leaves no apologies to be made to men in this life, and asks no favors of any body "on the other side of Jordan," but his God! His friends, if he has left any behind, can be of no service to him; his enemies, he is proud to know, can't reach him!"

☞ In New York, a note or draft given by parties of undoubted credit is called "first class;" in New Orleans it is known as 'fire proof,' and in Boston as 'gilt-edged' paper.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

It is a fact not generally known, that Harrisburg was once selected as the site for the Capital of the United States. As the discussion on the location for the Government buildings was going on in Congress, all the Northern members were decided in their choice of a site along the Susquehanna, and both Harrisburg and Wrightsville were spoken of. Washington himself, it appeared, favored Wrightsville, though the Southern members of Congress were united in favor of a situation on the Potomac; and the majority of the Northerners were equally decided in opposition to both these places, and gave Harrisburg as their choice, which was then the best known town on the Susquehanna. The matter, however, was compromised, and the present location adopted. Benton, in his Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, thus alludes to this circumstance:—"One of the objects that early received the attention of this (the First) Congress, was the establishment of a permanent seat of Government. The Northern members were in favor of some place on the banks of the Susquehanna, and Harrisburg and Wright's Ferry, on that river were proposed; the Southern members were in favor of some place on the potomac. Mr. Madison declared that the propriety of the decision depended in a great measure on the superior advantages of one of these streams," and argued in favor of the potomac, pledging his reputation that "the communication with the Western territory by the Potomac is more certain and convenient than the other." Among the arguments urged against locating on the Susquehanna, it is said that the population was receding from the East. To this Fisher Ames replied, "west of the Ohio is an almost immeasurable wilderness; when it will be settled, or how it will be possible to govern it, is past calculation. Gentlemen will pardon me if I think it *perfectly romantic* to make this decision depend upon that circumstance. *Probably it will be [illegible] a century before these people will be considerable.*" Fisher Ames, though he had once the most sagacious mind in the body, was here somewhat mistaken."—*Harrisburg Herald.*

Kansas Territorial Election.

There is to be an election in October for a delegate to Congress and a Territorial legislature in Kansas; and as Gov. Walker has repeatedly given the assurance that in October next, not under the act of the late territorial legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a delegate to Congress, and to elect a territorial legislature," the late Free State men would at once [illegible] such. They also adopted the following:

"Whereas, we have reliable information that preparations are being made in some parts of the State of Missouri to control the result of the coming elections in Kansas. Therefore be it:

Resolved, That Gen. James H. Lane be appointed by this convention, and authorized to organize the people in the several districts, to protect the ballot boxes at the approaching elections in Kansas."

This looks like pluck and a determination not to be cheated again.

GOOD NEIGHBORS.—The Newburyport Herald gives a curious account of a 'queer kettle of fish,' that is being cooked at Georgetown. It seems that there is a dispute between two neighbors about the ownership of a small tract of land, and in a half dozen years of contention, more than forty suits have been brought by the rival parties. This year, as heretofore, one of the parties would cut the grass, and before it was cleverly cured, the other would have it in his cart; but before he could reach his barn, the first man would have the Sheriff and his police posse for the rescue; and then would come suits for malicious trespass, and occasionally, to diversity the proceedings, for assault. Thus they have managed for the last week to average about two suits a day, one party being waited upon into Court in the morning by the constable, and the other being a prisoner in the afternoon. It could have been settled at any time for a trifle of money, but neither would yield. Finally, the whole question is to be referred to Judge Hoar, whose opinion is to be binding.

These two individuals might have sat for the picture 'Going to Law," wherein one of the litigants was represented, after the verdict, as having nothing on but a piece of his shirt, and the other stark naked!

☞ The Democratic papers are making themselves hoarse in denouncing a certain church in Michigan which expelled a member for having voted for James Buchanan. If any church did this, they did a very silly thing.

But the papers which speak most harshly of this case, says the Albany *Journal*, have no word of condemnation for those churches at the South who compel their pastors either to preach that Slavery is a divine institution or leave. In one case—that of Rev Mr Boardman—he was compelled to leave Charlestown simply because he would not laud Brook's assault upon Sumner.

MAKING WOOD FIRE PROOF.—Professor Rochelder, of Prague, has just discovered a new antiphlogistic material, which promises to become of importance. It is a liquid chemical composition, the secret of which is not yet divulged, which renders wood and other articles indestructible by fire. Several successful experiments have been made; and others are promised on a larger scale.

A REGION OF EXTREMES.—A letter from Littleton, N. H., states that "the thermometer ranges in the middle of the day, from 90 to 97, in the shade." In winter they go in the opposite extreme, from 20 to 40 below zero.

From the Cleveland Herald.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

We have the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom* of July 25th. There is no indication of excitement, even in the beleaguered town. The war was in a state of "masterly activity." No more foolish proclamations, no bloodshed; and no probability of any.

After the reception of Gov. Walker's proclamation to the people of Lawrence, a portion of the people held a meeting and appointed a Committee of five to wait on his Excellency and ascertain what he proposed to do about it. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Charles Stearns, E. A. Coleman, A. H. Mallery, Geo. W. Collamore, and Geo. W. Brown. When the Governor and his regiment of dragoons arrived he was visited at the camp by the Committee. They informed Gov. W. that they had no propositions or suggestions to make to him in behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, but wished to ascertain the authenticity of the proclamation, and the object of his visit at the head of a regiment of U. S. dragoons. It appears from the published report of the Committee, that Gov. W. acknowledged the genuineness of the proclamation, and stated that his visit was occasioned by information, both written and verbal, that a combination had been formed by a few disaffected men in the Territory to established town governments, then county, and then a State government, in opposition to the Territorial government, and that of the United States. This movement he was informed was intended to commence at Lawrence, then Quindaro, Osawatomie, and other towns in Kansas. Said he:

"Two governments cannot exist at the same time. I have come among you as a pacificator, and I desire peace. My policy is stated in my inaugural address, and in my speech at Topeka, I am determined that the majority shall rule. Let the people go to the polls in October, and they will have their rights. The people shall make their own Constitution. If one formed by the Convention shall not be submitted to them, I will oppose it with all my might. I have marked out a course by which the people may secure their rights, and I am determined they shall have them. I have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory, and I am determined to do so. But a little time will elapse before the people will have an opportunity to express their wishes at the ballot box. Let me tell you a majority of the people of this Territory shall form their own institutions."

The report, from which we have quoted, was read to a meeting of the citizens convened on the return of the committee, by the chairman, Mr. Collamore. The *Herald* says:

"It was listened to with deep interest. At its conclusion, a vote of thanks was tendered the committee, for the able and impartial manner with which they had discharged their duties. Contemplating no further action, and believing that 'masterly inactivity' was the best policy, the committee were discharged, and the meeting adjourned."

If Gov Walker abides by his expressed determination, it is all that the Free State men of Kansas ask. They only demand fair play, and that they have fully resolved they must. His uncalled for military demonstration on Lawrence has strengthened and cemented the Free State party. Even the *Herald of Freedom*, a journal that has stood by Gov. Walker from the day of his appointment, now says: "We think the Governor can only feel that he was ill advised in this movement, and that he has acted hastily. While we feel thus, we are determined not to array ourselves in a hostile attitude towards him." Ag[illegible] significance it remarks:

"The bringing of troops to L[illegible] cannot be viewed in any other light [illegible] movement to overawe and intimidat[illegible] people, and to induce them to aquiesce [illegible] the plans of the Governor He may s[illegible] ceed in convincing the South that he [illegible] true to his first love, but he cannot succeed [illegible] subjugating the people of Lawrence or [illegible] of the Territory."

The *Herald* also rejoices that the Free State Party is now a unit, "and all its members are united in a policy which will soon give freedom to Kansas." The troops the *Herald* supposes "will remain in the Territory till after the election, to protect the ballotbox and preserve order generally."

The census returns, although not yet complete, show upwrads of sixty thousand people and some twenty thousand voters When completed, it is thought the population will reach ninety thousand. The census is being taken under the Topeka Constitution.

Won't there be a howl down South when Walker's statement to the Lawrence committee reaches the fire-eaters?

Important Decision.

A passenger on the Illinois Central R. R. took passage without purchasing a ticket. He had ridden about two miles when the Conductor demanded the fare, whereupon he offered a $100 bill the fare being $1.55.

The Conductor refused to take the large bill and ordered the man to leave the train.

He did so, and afterwards sued the company for damages. The Court decided in favor of the company, holding—

That the conductor was not bound to change the plaintiff's bill, although it may have been genuine.

That the offer of the bill, demanding a return of $98.45, was not a tender of the fare, nor offer to pay it.

That upon the demand for the fare and the refusal of the plaintiff to pay it, the conductor had the right to expel the plaintiff from the cars, using no more force than was necessary for that purpose.

That when a person goes aboard a passenger car without having paid his fare in advance, and the same is demanded by the conductor of the train, and a refusal to pay it when so demanded, the conductor is not bound to take him to the next station, but may expel him at once, unless by such expulsion the life or health of such person would be thereby endangered.

A New Motive Power.—Dr. Carbia, of Cuba, has invented a new system of propelling vessels. His plan proposes the building of Windmills on the decks of his ships, with great wings, from which the motion is communicated to side wheels similar to those of steamships. The models it is said have been successfully worked.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The contest in Pennsylvania is narrowed down to a struggle between the friends of slavery extension and its opponents—Packer represents one principle, and Wilmot the other; and all efforts to direct the public mind from the real issue of the campaign, by the presentation of a third ticket, will signally fail, as the result on the second Tuesday of October will prove.

Pennsylvania must take her position on this great question, and to her action the friends of free labor, free speech, and free soil, in every part of the Union, are looking with the most intense anxiety. The influence which the voice of the "old Keystone" would have on her sisters of this great confederacy, if that voice be fairly expressed, cannot be estimated at this time.

Pennsylvania should array herself with the great Northern phalanx in this contest for the eradication of the heaviest curse that ever blighted the prospects of an otherwise prosperous nation. Our good old State, whose early history is a standing rebuke to Slavery, should shake off the thralldom of Southern influence, in which she has been entangled by the conduct of her own unworthy sons, who would barter the fair fame of the Commonwealth for "the loaves and fishes" dispensed by power.—

Pennsylvania should no longer maintain the character of the blind giant, ignorant of her own power and resources, and subject to the control of weaker and insignificant rivals.

The great party which is represented in this political contest by David Wilmot is the only opposing party to the pernicious and destructive doctrines of the mis-named Democracy, now before the people of Pennsylania. The effort to place the third ticket in the field is one of the shallowest schemes of Locofocoism, although ostensibly introduced by "Americans," for the alleged purpose of maintaining a seperate and distinct organization. These "Straight out" disorgazizers have their warmest sympathizers in the ranks of the bogus democracy, and the voter who could be deceived by such paltry manfeuvring, must indeed be stupid beyond redemption.

In the meantime, the friends of free labor should not waste their time in idle discussion, but proceed with the work of thorough and effective organization, in every election district in the State. This is the right way to go to work if a final triis the object of our earnest hopes. Let it be known, then, and remembered, too that to elect Wilmot and the Union State Ticket, WE MUST WORK FOR IT, with a heart and a will worthy of the candidates, the occasion, and the great cause in which we are enlisted. We must work for it as men and Christians,—as Americans,—in every county and every township, from the Delaware to Lake Erie,—from the head waters of the noble Susquehannah to Mason and Dixon's line! Organize NOW!

Organize as if you *felt* the great truth,—that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Organize closely and thoroughly, and with a view to secure a large turnout at the polls; for, after all, if our friends do not vote, they are of very little service to the cause.

duct a political campaign to a successful termination is the free circulation of newspapers and documents. Give the people light,—spread among them sound and convincing facts,—and the battle is more than half won. We trust our editorial brethren the ever-reliable sentinels on the watch tower of Freedom, will soon sound the bugle notes of preparation, or in other words,

[illegible]

Abo[illegible] private [illegible] employed to watch the stables, belonging to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, near the new entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, discovered a man dressed in the garb of a sailor running from the stable towards the woods. They naturally supposed that he had been there for no good purpose, and started in pursuit of him. After running a short distance fire burst out at three different points in the stables, and they gave up the pursuit and turned their attention to saving property. The stables being light wooden structures, burnt rapidly, and sixty-two horses were consumed in three different stables; five are burnt and injured, some fatally, and thirteen missing; five were found in Flatbush. The poor animals, on escaping from the burning buildings, ran off in all directions, shrieking with agony, several of them dropping dead in the roads, and neighboring lots, at the distance of a half mile from the fire. There were two rather ferocious watch dogs kept on the premises, which, on acount of some late difficulty with an intruder whose clothes were torn by them, and the threats of the Police to arrest the stable keeper if he allowed them to go at large, were confined to a later hour than usual, and they had not been released at the time the fire occurred. It is presumed the incendiary knew, and took advantage of this fact.

The buildings occupied an area of an acre of ground, and were built in the form of a hollow square. There were four stables, occupying three sides, and a portion of the centre of the ground, a blacksmith's shop, a cow-house 150 feet long, a large store house in the middle, partially filled with hay and grain, an office, and harness shop, and a tavern-house on the Thirty-sixth street side.

The watchman, finding he could not overtake the retreating incendiary, discharged a pistol at him as he escaped through the woods in rear of the buildings. Had not the buildings been fired in so many places at once, more of the animals would have been saved; as it was, the keepers were driven from one part of the stables to the other by flames, while in the act of cutting the halters and getteng them out. The cars, fortunately, were all on the road, so that none of them were lost.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Prospects for Wilmot—how it Stands in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the chances of Wilmot's election, thus refers to the issue. Let us take courage at the prospect before us, and each one resolve to do his duty and thus secure the election of Wilmot in October next:

It is no use to reiterate as a matter of information what every one already knows, that the contest for Governor this fall is to be decided here. We entertain no doubt of the fact that Wilmot will come from the interior, as the State ticket did in October of last year, with a majority over Packer. We believe the Democrats themselves are satisfied of this fact. If the plunderer of the Public Works is to be our next Governor he will be made so by the city of Philadelphia and against the voices of a large majority of people outside of our limits.

Upon Philadelphia, then, rests the issue of this canvass. We see nothing to discourage us. We enter the contest with a vote of nearly 21,000 as a basis—that is, with the Union Electoral Fremont and Fillmore vote of last November. We know of no faction, segment, or portion of that vote which will fall off. There may be individuals who will do so, but we confess we do not know of one, whilst we do know of many who voted "straight" then who will vote with us now. Staggering under an October defeat, distracted by the crimes of traitors, the Union men rallied in November, and polled almost 204,000. It is easy of demonstration that if the 20,000 "straight" votes had been cast in the same direction, and had there been no divisions in the ranks of the opposition, Mr. Buchanan would have been defeated even in this State. It is also capable of demonstration that the Democratic party can not rally with the same unanimity, energy, and vigor that it displayed last fall. Many of its adherents are disgusted with the action of the general administration in the distribution of the spoils. It is distracted and divided from a fierce contest going on in its own ranks in regard to justice and propriety of the law for the sale of the Main Line. Leading papers of the party are engaged in an internecious warfare.

Beyond this, the "straight" party is rapidly diminishing, both in numbers and influence. A number of the presses which sustained it last fall are now with us. Even in the city, it is a fact universally known that numbers of their ward and precinct leaders, their active, working, rallying men are out openly for Wilmot.

Hanging by Wholesale in Texas.

The Texas *Indianolian*, of the 11th inst., has the subjoined picture of the lawlessness prevalent in that remote State.

It exhibits a sad addition to the violence rapine, murder and lynching, alarmingly in the ascendant almost throughout the length and breadth of the new land:

"We learn that a row occurred a few days since, on the San Antonio road, near Victoria, between the Mexican and American teamsters, in which three or four of the Mexicans were badly shot. It grew out of a long existing feud between them; the American teamsters having, as we understand, determined to drive off the Mexicans whom they most cordially hate, by extremely low and ruinous prices.

"Rumors constantly reach us from the upper country, that the Vigilance Committee are raking the country fore and aft, and swinging every horse thief and murderer they can find. A gentleman who came down the road a few days since, states, that he saw a dozen bodies suspended on one tree, and on another five. A great many of the desperadoes have passed through this town on their way to New Orleans,—not considering it healthy for them to remain any longer.—If the Committee continues, the country will soon get rid of the scoundrels that have so long infested her borders."

The same paper has also an item of a different and much more gratifying character.

The second expedition in charge of Capt. John Pope, which has been fitting out at this point during the last two months left yestsrday for San Antonio, whence it will proceed to the wild regions of the Pecos, for the purpose of boring Artesian wells along the line of the proposed Pacific Railroad route. This expedition was fitted up entirely in this city. It is well supplied with mechanics and engineers, has a steam engine which is intended to use in boring the wells; and is fully prepared for a three years' campaign. An escort of rifles and infantry will be furnished it, together with a train of forty or fifty more wagons at San Antonio."

An Illinois Wheat Field.—On the farm of Messrs. Carle & Thomas, near Urbana, Illinois, there is a wheat field of one thousand acres, and in which one day last week there were twelve reaping machines at work! By the employment of the 12 reapers, the immense field could be put in shock in four or five days. It is thought the field will average twenty bushels to the acre.

☞ "Why have you left the Democratic party" said a Buchanier to a Republican. "Principally on account of the Kansas outrages," was the reply. "Why don't you know that nine tenths of the Kansas stories are false," asked the Buchanier.

"Well, suppose they are, what do you do with the other tenth? I go for the Republicans on the other tenth."

Michael Cromer, of Mercersburgh, Pa, one day last week, cut with a cradle, ten acres of wheat, in ten consecutive hours.—The work was done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. This is said to be the most extraordinary cradling ever done in this country, and in amount, is considerably beyond the average of reaping machines

Old Wines.—Bayard Taylor, in a late letter from Germany, mentions having drunk wine 233 years old, it having been gathered in 1624, just four years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth! He says its taste was oily and otherwise disagreable.

Oregon.—The Constitutional Convention of Oregon consists of 42 locofocos and 18 Republicans. The locofoco papers announce it as the intention of the majority to submit to the people a separate clause in the constitution establishing Slavery.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 5, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT

Of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

James Veech,

Of Fayette County,

Joseph J. Lewis,

Of Chester County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MILLWARD,

Of Philadelphia.

UNION COUNY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORMA IMBRIE, Beaver.

GEORGE P. SHAW, Lawrence.

Sheriff.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Pulaski tp

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER NORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

(A Vacancy.)

Coroner.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

(A Vacancy.)

Trustees of Academy.

M. T. KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)
SAMUEL MOREHEAD, Sharon, (4 yrs.)
SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (3 yrs.)
ABNER PEACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

A Speculation.—See advertisement of Coal Land on the Monongahela River. The land, we are informed, is of the best quality, and can be bought at much less than its value. Title good. This is an opportunity for a rare speculation

☞ Rev. J. Murray has favored us with some fine ripe Apples, the first of the season, that we have seen.

Are the Republicans at Work?

Let us remind our Republican friends throughout the county, that if they hope to swell their majority this fall, over that of last, they must be active—they must go to work at once, organize, and determine to do their duty and their whole duty. The enemies of our party both here and elsewhere are making every effort and [illegible] fortunes in this county, and to secure the election of their State, ticket. Will the Republicans, then, do less than they honestly and honorably can, from now until the campaign closes to prevent their success in either case?—Have they, at this early period of the canvass, taken thoughtfully and seriously into consideration the importance of the questions involved in the State election—the issues that now divide the two political parties, and the consequences that will be entailed upon the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, should the Democrats be successful in the election of the State ticket they now have before the people? And do they realize fully the influence, the decision given in October next, will have or exert upon the politics of the Nation, in the future? If so, we urge them again to go to work at once—to buckle on their armor, and begin the contest with the zeal and activity that their cause and candidates under all circumstances, should invoke.

☞ The presentation of a service of silver plate, consisting of salver, pitcher, and goblets, was made, last week, by the officers of the Bank of Pittsburgh, to John Snyder, Esq., the late Cashier. Each piece bears this inscription—"From the Bank of Pittsburgh, as an abiding testimony of his long, able and faithful services as Cashier."

☞ Mr. Moran, President of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Company, receives a salary of $25,000 a year—probably double that paid to any other functionary in the country, aside from the President of the United States.

☞ A Violent Storm passed over this place on Friday last, accompanied by a copious shower of hail stones of large size. A good deal of corn was thrown down so flatly that it is doubtful whether it will be able to recuperate again.

A Mammoth Timothy Head.—The largest timothy that has been heard of, was found in the field of Henry Huffman, in Baldwin tp, by T. F. Shee and H Huffman, while engaged in cutting wheat on July 27th. The stalk was of uncommon length, while the head itself measures 10½ inches Any person doubting the truth of this statement, can see the head at the house of Mr Huffman. [Pitt. Dispatch]

Pshaw, Mr Dispatch, we of Beaver county can beat you all to pieces and not half try. Mr Abraham Wolf, of Brighton tp., one day last week brought to our office nearly a hat full of timothy heads, the size of the little one you "puff" so much about. The longest in Mr Wolf's lot measured 11½ inches, which beats you just one inch.

So trot out your Baldwin township men again, and we guarantee you that Mr Wolf will be "equal to the occasion."

☞ Capt. C. B. Hussy, of the Steamer Tigress, who, it was feared, was lying at the point of death a week or two ago, at Rock Island, Illinois, has, we are glad to learn, been enabled to reach his home in safety, though still somewhat enfeebled.

☞ The Republican County Committees of Lawrence, Mercer and Venango, will meet together shortly to devise some mode of reconciling the differences that now exist in regard to the nomination of a candidate for Senator in that District.

☞ The Hempfield Railroad, from Washington (Pa.) to Wheeling, it is said, will be completed within the next six weeks.

Will the Majority Rule?

"Two Governments cannot exist at the same time. I have come among you as a pacificator, and I desire peace. My policy is stated in my inaugural address, and in my speech at Topeka. I am determined that the majority shall rule. Let the people go to the polls, in October, and they will have their rights. The people shall make their own Constitution. If the one formed by the Convention shall not be submitted to them, I will oppose it with all my might.—I have marked out a course by which the people may secure their rights, and I am determined they shall have them. I have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory, and I am determined to do so. But a little time will elapse before the people will have an opportunity to express their wish at the ballot-box. Let me tell you a majority of the people of this Territory shall form their own institutions.—[Gov. Walker.]

We acknowledge the above to be "Squatter Sovereignty" in its primitive sense—the sovereignty endorsed and advocated by the Northern Democracy since 1854. But what course will they pursue if it is discovered that these honeyed words of Governor Walker, are just now thrown out to influence the elections in Pennsylvania and other Free States? Or should Governor W. be honest in what he has promised, and *fail*, would the Northern Democracy join him in a vigorous effort to prevent the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State? If so, the Republicans would doubtless with the utmost fervency exclaim, "Amen," and unite with them in arresting the fraud, though it should be arrested but at the eleventh hour. But this will not be their policy. If Governor Walker is practising a cheat upon the Northern people, the Northern Democracy will do all in their power to keep the cheat from being exposed. If he is honest, and does all he possibly can to give the actual settlers of Kansas a vote on the Constitution before it is submitted to Congress, they will array themselves against him, and he must suffer the kicking out process that his predecessor Geary was obliged to endure.

James G., when Banks was elected Speaker.

Down With 'Squatter Sovereignty."

The Hon A. G. Brown of Mississippi, is a candida to for re-election to the United States Senate, and is canvassing his State as such.—From a synopsis in the Yazoo Sun, of his speech at Yazoo Court House, on the 4th inst., we extract the following:

"From Minnesota the speaker passed to Kansas affairs, in the discussion of which, Walker's course met with the severest reprobation at his hands. He did not believe that Mr Buchanan would suffer Walker to retain his place of Gov. of that Territory, but if he did, the South would rise up and denounce him as false to the great principles of the Kansas bill, and a traitor to her best interests. He, for one, would do so, and so would every true Southerner. He had heard it from the President's own lips, that this thing of Squatter Sovereignty was one of the most damnable heresies that was ever broached in this or any other country, and that he (the President) would leave nothing undone to throttle it. Mr Buchanan had told the speaker this in all sincerity, and he believed him. He had no doubt but that Walker's appointment will be cancelled."

What have Northern Democrats to say to this threat of the President? What can be fairer than that the people of a Territory should mould their own institutions, and arrange their domestic affairs as they pleased," was asked us at every street corner, at every Democratic meeting last fall, and coupled with the remark, that "this was a Democratic principle and Mr Buchanan [illegible] Democracy—what will the Democrats of our own locality who supported Mr Buchanan on the strength of his supposed soundness on this doctrine do, when he commences to "throttle" the "damnable heresy" that has been the object of their adoration? Will they still claim him to be the Territorial settler's friend? Can not the 'organ of the Democratic party,' here, give us some information on this point?

Stick a Pin there!

We failed last week to chronicle an important admission made by our neighbor of the Star, in relation to the Philadelphia Election Frauds. It is very questionable whether we should ever have been favored with so frank an opinion, had not an excellent opportunity presented itself for giving a thrust to its Democratic cotemporary; for, in its issue of the previous week, the Star gave utterance to this emphatic declaration—

"We have no work through the campaign, as hard to do as to answer the charges that are thrown at us of "Philadelphia Frauds."

We hang up the admission now for future reference, and as a guard to our neighbor not to indulge, in the face of this record, in wholesale denials hereafter, when similar charges may be preferred—

"The Pennsylvanian surely draws a good deal of comfort from the result of the contested election case! The election of Mr. Cassiday, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, last fall, being contested by Mr. Mann, the American candidate, a Scheme of Fraud is brought to light that should make each good, honest Democrat blush: These frauds, it is true, do not argue against the purity of the Democratic party—they only show the evil results that follow when our party permits such men as Rice and his miserable hangers-on to assume the leadership—but each Democrat is made to feel that he would a thousand times rather be honorably defeated than triumph by the use of fraud and villainy.

"In the trial of the case, the returns of eight election districts were examined, and they showed that on them, Mr. Cassiday had received 1168 ILLEGAL VOTES!"

Gipsies.—A band of some 30 or 40 of these singular beings, are now located somewhere in this vicinity. They have with them a number of valuable horses, and did a brisk business on Saturday in the way of disposing of some of them to citizens of the several villages.

☞ The Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R. Bridge, to span the Ohio River, at Steubenville, will be, when completed, Seven Hundred feet long. It will be ninety-five feet above low water mark, with a draw for steamers when necessary.

☞ The Riding Ring, now being prepared in the new Fair Ground, for the Fall Exhibition, will be a fraction over a half mile in circumference.

Further by the Europa.

Halifax, Aug. 1.—Paivate advices from England state that the home governments have guaranteed three thousand pounds per annum, in adition to the seven thousand given by the province, to aid in the establishment of a direct steam communication between England and St. John's N. F. It is contemplated to run a steamer every fortnight by a management with the North Atlantic Steamship Company, thus giving, with the addition of the Cunard steamers, a mail from Liverpool every week.

THE BANQUET at NEW BRIGHTON.

The formal opening of the Huron House, at New Brighton, took place on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst. A grand banquet was given in honor of the occasion. Some 200 guests, a large proportion of whom were ladies, sat down to a sumptuous and inviting entertainment prepared by the worthy host and hostess. The table fairly groaned beneath its load of good things, and was beautifully ornamented with flowers, great pyramids of ice cream, and dazzling towers formed of cake and confectionary. While the delicacies of the table were being discussed, M. T. C. Gould, Esq., with that vivacity and versatility of genius peculiar to himself, recited the following 'pome,' which produced uncontrollable merriment—

Huron is a great Lake,
And so is Lake Superior,
The Astor, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas are *good* Hotels,
May *this*, ne'er prove inferior.
Huron waters, hitherto the best,
Must now withstand a rigid test,
For in those waters *brandy's* been detected,
Which at this house is not expected.
The world-wide fame of Huron fishes
Must now contrast with Huron's *dishes*
Of meats, and pies, and cakes,
Unknown to Huron and her sister, Lakes:
If, still, *they* boast of limpid, sparkling waters,
Still louder, we—of Brighton's *daughters*,
Their fathers, mothers, brothers,
And numerous little others—
To whom, I do suppose, I ought to add the *beaux*,
And last, not least, the *Host* and *Hostess*,
Of whom we boast, the *most-est*,
And next to them, the founder and projector*
Who stands as their protector,
While we, their willing neighbors,
Complacent—view their labors,
And as by them, we've here been *seated*—
To numerous others let it be *repeated*.
And, now, without *procrastination*,
Let's all resume our *mastication*.

*B. R. Bradford, Esq.

The guests were entertained in the parlors during the evening, with excellent music, vocal and instrumental, by a number of ladies and gentlemen present. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements then proposed the following toasts—

Our Host—Though a stranger in our midst, this bountiful repast proves him wanting in no requisite of a generous landlord. May he be rewarded by hosts of appreciating guests.

The Huron House—Our best wishes for its success; may it equal that of the most sanguine expectations of its proprietor.

The Architect and Builders—The skill and good taste of the Huron House commends them to general praise.

The Press—Who can estimate its power, compute its influence, or calculate its effects. Let its liberty to mould the popular will be untrammeled; and, while the zealous promoter of constitutional freedom, and the fearless advocate of eternal right, the citizen feels all will be well.

The Ladies—May the *expansion* of their benign influence be limited only by universal *space*.

Various gentlemen had been selected to respond to the above, but owing to circumstances beyond control, it was deemed advisable to dispense with this portion of the entertainment.

Every thing was conducted in good order, and the affair passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling. During the evening Seminary Hall, a short distance from the hotel, was tastefully decorated, and brilliantly lighted up, whither a number of the guests repaired, and, to the music of an excellent band from Pittsburgh, 'tripped the light fantastic,' until the gray streaks of dawn began to appear.

—This Hotel was built this season, and is owned by *B. R. Bradford, Esq.* It is located immediately opposite the Railroad Station. It presents a tasteful and beautiful exterior, and when all its surroundings are fully completed, will vie with any other in Western Pennsylvania. Its internal arrangements are also complete—the apartments being commodious, pleasant and convenient, and finished in the very height of artistic elegance. Altogether, it is an ornament to the borough, and reflects great honor upon the taste and public spirit of its owner and projector. It is at present under the control of Mr. Wilt, late of Harrisburg, a gentleman of large experience, and pleasing manners, and we take it, every way qualified to become a popular landlord, and minister successfully to the wants and wishes of travellers and sojourners.

Ingloriously Backed Out!

Below will be found the card of Mr. Packer, declining to meet Mr. Wilmot on the stump. It will be seen that he shelters himself under the wing of the Democratic State Committe. What must be thought of a candidate who thus sacrifices his personal independence, and places himself under the control of *keepers*, clearly for the purpose of avoiding a hand-to hand encounter with his adversary? And what must be thought of Mr. Packer's home organs, and his party papers all over the State, who boasted so loudly, and seemingly so *officially*, that he would promptly accept a challenge, and proceed at once to annihilate Mr. Wilmot? Can Mr. P. be looked upon in any other light than as a *skulker*, and the most of his party editors as *braggarts*?

Williamsport, July 27, 1857.

Hon. D. Wilmot:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 14th inst., was duly received; and as it proposed a plat for conducting the Gubernatorial Campaign which had never hitherto been adopted in Pennsylvania, and as the interests of other candidates were involved in the result, I did not feel at liberty to accede to your proposition without first consulting the State Committee to which the Democratic Convention has on its part specially confided the control and management of the Canvass.

You will receive herewith a copy of my letter to the Committee, as also their reply, by which you will perceive that your suggestion does not meet their approval, and that, for reasons stated at length, I ought not to accede to your proposition. It is therefore respectfully declined.

I am, yours, truly.

Wm F. Packer.

Alleged Frauds at the Philadelphia Mint.—The officers of the Mint at Philadelphia are charged by the *Times* of that city with making the new cent of deficient weight. The standard is seventy-two grains, Troy. Some of them fall short as much as four grains, which, on one hundred dollars, would amount to about five dollars and a half. The same paper suggests that a similar process in the gold and silver coinage is within the range of possibility. We can hardly suppose any regular plan of this kind to exist, for, aside from the character of the officers of that institution, the fraud is too readily discoverable.

☞ If you are afflicted with any complaint which requires a Purgative Medicine try Ayer's *New Pills*—they are worth trying.—*Concord Mercury, N. C.*

Telegraphic.

From the Plains.

St. Paul, July 20.—Col. Nobles, Superintendent of the wagon road, South Pass, is now in this city. The expedition is at present suspended, the encampment west of Big Sioux having been broken up on the 18th, on account of their further progress being violently opposed by the Yankton Indians. They retreated to Lac Wood, 80 miles west of Fort Ridgley. The objection made by the Yanktons is that Colonel Noble's party were crossing their country, and would frighten away the Buffaloes, which are their sole means of subsistence. Col. Noble, before leaving the Indians appointed the 20th of August to hold a council for the purpose of treating with them as to the right of way across the country. Should the negotiations fail, it is the intention of Col. Noble to proceed with the duties assigned him, in despite of hostilities.

Washington City Items.

Washington City, August 3.—On Friday there was a deluge of rain from Macon to Montgomery. The bridges were carried away and the embankments injured. The trains were stopped in different directions, and the crops much damaged. A flood of the rivers is feared and the rains throughout the South continue daily.

Information has been received of the breaking out of the small pox among the Kickapoo and Kan-sas Indians. Eight have died. Prompt measures have been taken to arrest the progress of the disease, and physicians are employed to vaccinate each member of the tribes.

On Friday evening, Lewisburg, Va., and vicinity were visited by a hail-storm, which, for extent and destructiveness, is without precedent in that part of the country.—The whole of the vegetable and growing crops are nearly annihilated. Some of the hail-stones measured five inches in circumference.

Bloody Tragedy.

New York, August 3.—A bloody tragedy occurred at Nevasink, N. Jersey, on Friday night. A young man named Alfred F. Moser, a barber at the Sea View House, had his throat cut while in bed.—He lived but three hours. Coroner Connery, of New York, held an *ante-mortem* examination, in which the man stated that the bookkeeper of the house, one Donnely, cut his throat and then robbed him of a considerable sum of money, part of which he had won in gambling from Donnelly on the previous evening.

A man was killed in Summit st., South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by falling from the fourth story of a dwelling upon the pavement beneath. There are, however, circumstances connected with the affair which indicate the belief that the deceased was foully dealt with.

Prize Fight in Canada.

Buffalo Aug 3.—In the recent prize fight, fought in Canada, between the Philadelphia pugilists, Dominie Bradley was victorious; one hundred and fifty rounds were fought, occupying two hours and fifty minutes.

Both parties were severely punished.—Bradley arrived at New York this morning. Rankin remains at Buffalo. Four thousand spectators were present, and bets were offered from eighty to twenty on Bradley.

Murder in Steubenville.

Steubenville, August 3.—An unprovoked murder was committed here at ten o'clock, Saturday night on the person of an Irishman named Martin Hallorand, a hoss on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad. The murderers have not yet been arrested.

Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, Aug 3.—The regular war steamer *Lounere*, from Vera Cruz & Havanna, put into quarantine here with Yellow Fever on board. The deaths last week amounted to one hundred and six. There is no fever here.

Kentucky Election.

Louisville, Aug 3.—This city has given majorities for Marshall, for Congress, and Jones, for State Treasurer. The American majority is about 1100. The election was quiet.

More Rotten.

Baltimore, Aug. 3.—The primary elections are being held by the Americans tonight, for delegates to the City Convention. Two sects of delegates have been elected in many of the wards. There has been hot work and considerable disorder, and some fighting in the 2d, 4th and 6th wards, but nothing serious.

Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—Rollins' (Ind.) majority in this city, as far as heard from, about 600. Franklin county gives him 300 majority.

A New Feature in Whaling.—We learn that the Ship America, expected to arrive at this port in a short time, which is to be fitted for whaling, is to be supplied with a whale boat constructed with reference to the application of the propeller principles recently invented in New York.

It is said that the boat can be forced through the water at the rate of thirty miles an hour.—*New Bedford Standard.*

Later From Spirit Lake.—A friend placed a private letter in our hands, dated at Mankato, 17th instant, from which we glean the following:

"There are about 7000 Indians collected at Spirit Lake. They are breeding mischief. We have about seventy white men here. Our log hut is our castle, perforated with loopholes. We are compelled to keep a sharp look out, but no one seems to be afraid."—*Dubuque Northwest.*

Boerhaves Holland Bitters.—Persons subject to nervous or sick headache, will find in Boerhaves Holland Bitters a sure, safe, and pleasant remedy. It soothes the throbbing head, corrects acidity of the stomach, assists digestion, and creates a healthy appetite. It is, without doubt a most delightful preparation, and an effectual remedy. The fact that it is now a very popular medicine throughout all the Holland settlements in Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, speaks much in its favor. See advertisement in another column.

Packer Challenged. and he Backs Out.

Hon David Wilmot has addressed the following letter to Mr Packer, challenging him to meet him on the stump:

TOWANDA, July 14, 1857.

HON WM F PACKER—*Dear Sir:* I purpose to spend some time, during the summer and fall, in canvassing before the people of the State the principles and issues involved in the pending State election.

Party meetings bring out only that portion of the people to whom the call is made, and the addresses are necessarily all on one side, whereas it is desirable that the whole people, so far as may be, should have both sides fairly presented before them at the same time.

If it should meet your views, I propose that we canvass so much of the State as is practicable, in company, addressing alternately the same meetings. Should this meet your assent, please to inform me at your earliest convenience, so that we may arrange the times and places of meeting, order of speaking, &c. &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

D. WILMOT.

This letter is over two weeks old, and has not yet been answerad. Why? The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that General Packer, instead of answering the letter promptly, as the honest candidate of any honest party would have done, laid it before the locofoco State Central Committee, and that body, instead of advising their candidate to accept the challenge, gave the letter the go-by, refused to put it in on their minutes, and vouchsafed no answer whatever to it or about it. Thus Packer, like a craven, slinks behind the committee, and the committee plays the artful dodger to screen him.

This is silly trifling. If the party was not led by the veriest cowards it would either accept a challenge or give some decent reason for declining it. As it is, it has given abundant evidence that it is afraid to meet our candidate before the people and discuss with him the great issues of the campaign. It prefers to skulk and hide, and sneak through "side doors," depending for success upon a distinctive "Know Nothing" organization, which it is doing its best to foster in a private way.—*Pitt. Gazette*

A DESERTED CITY.—The N. O. *Times* represents that city as being even more desolate than the "Deserted Village" sung of by Goldsmith. The editor says:

We can look out of our windows at noon to-day on the once bustling Camp street,—and see no one. Who opens the stores we know not,—but we expect it is done by machinery, as we never find any body in them. It is our intention to number the persons in town, and give their names, and address in a short paragraph. Money is said to be so awfully scarce, that the man of business remaining here, thinks of dismissing his collector, and hiring burglars in his place. We are the only editor left in charge of the city interests, and we have serious thoughts of letting out the streets as fine pasture grounds for sheep. Any body in want of grass will please apply.

THE HAY FEVER.—The severe Winter we have so recently passed through, and the consequent high price of hay, has learnt to our people a lesson that they are not likely soon to forget. For everybody and his family seem cut after hay. The hay is unusually good and is constantly growing. Our prairies are covered in every direction with shanties and teams. We expect to see it down to four dollars per ton in this city, at which price a very large profit can be made to the cutter, as he pays nothing for the use of the land. It is now being cut at $1.50 to $2 per ton. This price gives a very large margin for profit to the man who draws it to town. Persons having idle teams cannot put them to better use than in sending them out to buy hay of the stackers, who are always ready to sell.—*Chicago Democrat, July 25.*

A PARIS LETTER says the Sultan of Turkey has ordered Eroment Meurice to make him a splendid mirror, set in diamonds; it will cost above $100,000, and is destined *to the favorite of the harem*—a beauty who not only exhausts the immense allowance given her by her lord, but manages to run up bills in Constantinople to the amount of half a million of dollars yearly.

MORE OF THEM.—The sloop-of-war Cyane arrived at Boston the 29th with fifty-three forlorn wretches, a portion of the manifest destiny troops of Walker, who intended to extend the area of freedom in Nicaragua, but the deluded natives of that country seemed to prefer their own domestic liberty to the imported article, and so destiny was defeated.

☞There are occasions when even the healthiest people need medicine, the changes of the diet, of the weather and hundreds of other causes, produce a laxity in the system that needs correcting or in other words, the liver becomes slightly deranged, and needs a stimulator. If all who find themselves in this situation will use Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, they may be sure of relief, as we can testify to its efficacy in curing Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, and other ills so common in a family. It acts as a medicine, easier and better than any dose of pills we ever swallowed, and is so mild that the smallest infant can take it.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, and Druggists generally.

☞WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We refer the reader to the advertisement of this popular remedy. It is highly recommended by all who have used it, and has effected wonderful results by its magic influence. We know of gentleman in this country who have been almost bald for years, had their hair entirely restored to its former luxuriance and beauty, by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

To the Republicans of Beaver County.

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Poor House Director, at the October election; and if elected, pledge myself to an honest and faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to said office. JOHN HESSON.

New Sewickly Tp., July 15.—

BEAVER MARKET.

BEAVER, July 28, 1857.

(Corrected Weekly.)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$3.75
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2,75
WHEAT—per bushel	1,40
RYE—per bushel	70
CORN—per bushel	80
OATS—per bushel	40
BEEF—round	7
BUTTER—per pound	12
EGGS—per dozen	10
POTATOES—per bushel	75

PITTSBURGH MARKET

PITTSBURGH, July 28, 1857

FLOUR—Ex $6,75a, 6,87 Family	7.12a7,25
WHEAT—per bushel	1,30a1,35
CORN—per bushel	70a80
RYE—per bushel	80,a85
OATS—per bushel	55a60
HAY—per ton	$10a13
POTATOES—per bushel	50a62
BUTTER—per pound	12a14
EGGS—per dozen	10a11
BACON—should's 11; hams 13 sides 12½	

MARRIED

On the 29th ult., by Rev. J. Murray, Mr. MILTON J. DAVIS, and Miss HARRIET MOORE; both of Fallston.

On the 30th, by Rev. R. M'Quatty, J. M. D. NESBIT, Esq. *formerly of Beaver*, to Miss SARAH L. GARVIN, of Mercer, Pa.

Adjourned Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on Thursday, the 27th of August next, the following described real estate, the estate of Henry Small, late of said county, dec'd, viz. Purpart No 3, lying and being situate in Brighton tp., in said county, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing on the east end of said tract near the road, thence S. 67°, W. 49 perches, N. 87°, W. 13 per, N. 86°, W. 16 per, N. 11°, W. 68 per, N. 20°, E. 122 per, S. 88½°, E. 18 per, S. 14°, E. 7 per, S. 41°, W. 26 per, S. 16°, W. 42 per, S. 26°, E. 31 per, S. 34°, E. 67 per, S. 1°, E. 14 4 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 41 acres 9 perches—nearly all of which is cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation—there is also Coal and limestone.

Also, The undivided one-half of a lot in the Borough of New Brighton, being No 255 in the plan of said Borough—to be sold at 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, one third in one year thereafter, with interest from same time, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser, and the remaining third in two years from confirmation, with interest, to be secured in the same manner as the second payment. For information enquire of the administrator on the premises.

Aug. 1, 1857.

BEAVER C[illegible]

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver County

Judges of said Court [illegible]

tate of Job Harvey, [illegible]

And now, to wit, Feb[illegible]

John Caughey, Adm'r [illegible]

cy, dec'd, the Court appoint[illegible]

liu, Esq., an Auditor to m[illegible]

his hands, to adjust distribution of said assets, June 30th, 1857. The appointment continued.

[L. S.]. A true extract. Attest.

W. K BODEN, Cl'k.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will attend at the Court House, in the borough of *Beaver*, on *Thursday*, the 27th of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the hearing in above case, of which all parties in interest will take notice.

B. B CHAMBERLIN, Auditor.

Aug. 5, 1857.

Better than Bank Stock!

A Valuable Farm and Coal Land for Sale on the Monongahela River, 22 miles from Pittsburgh.

This Farm is well improved, and the land is of the best quality: 45 bushels of Wheat to the acre have been raised upon it. Also, adjoining it will be sold a TRACT OF COAL LAND.—This property has the key to the Coal laying back for more than a mile along the river.—There is no better property along the river. For particulars address Box 535, Pittsburgh Post Office.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*In chronic dyspepsia*, where the stomach has become callous to all ordinary remedies, and stimulants fail either to provoke appetite or facilitate digestion, these Pills, by their simultaneous action upon the fluids, will quickly impart a healthy tone to the whole physical machinery. Innigestion, general debility, liver complaint, nausea, pains between the shoulders, head-ache, low spirits, a feeling of oppression after meals, sleeplessness, languor, flatulence, bowel complaint, etc., are among the ailments invariably cured by a course of this inestimable remedy.

TO CASH BUYERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold*. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a [illegible] of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected. T. M. TAYLOR,

July 22, '57. Rochester 'on the hill.'

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? Ans. *No, sir.*

QUESTION. Why not? Ans. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

AMBROTYPES,

MELAINOTYPES & SPHEROTYPES.

J. H. DOUGLASS

WOULD say to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has fitted up in the Hall of the PORTER HOUSE, and *is prepared to furnish* those who will call on him, with an elegant likeness, in any of these improved styles.

These pictures can be taken almost in an instant, and in all kinds of weather, which is a great advantage in taking likenesses of children.

He is also prepared to take pictures on leather and paper, which are convenient to send by mail. Also Spherotypes which is a wonderful improvement in the art. He has on hand a variety of Fancy Cases, Gold Lockets and Breastpins. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens at his room.

P. S. Call soon as he purposes remaining but a short time. July 15, '57.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

PHILO HALL, 75, 3d STREET,

PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States. The only one in the State acting under a LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the faculty, consisting of from twelve to fifteen Professors and Lecturers, including one of the best Penmen in the U. S.

The Students of this Institution obtain the following important advantages over all others in the West.

1st. A training for business by a practical Merchant of nearly 20 years experience in extensive inland and shipping business.

2d. Their Diploma bears the signature of the author of a system of Book-keeping, sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, as the best in our Language—see circular p. 17.

3d. A new and abbreviated method of Double Entry.

4th. The Private Ledger, not taught in any other College.

5th. Single Entry Books changed into Double Entry.

6th. Improved forms of Bill Book; directly checking the Ledger.

7th. Improving form of Check Book—simplifying the Bank Account.

8th. Rules for determining the precise maturity of notes.

9th. Rules for adjusting deranged Double Entry Books.

10th. Partnership Settlements by Single Entry.

11th. Joint Account Settlements, with partial and complete sales.

12th. Three different methods of introducing a new partner.

13th. Six examples of Books opened with special conditions.

14th. Dissolution and winding up partnership Book.

15th Sale and transfer of interest from one partner to another.

See test problems on the above—circular p. 20.

Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy and Detecting Counterfeit Notes, are all included with our College Course of Book-keeping.

[illegible] Students have been qualified for [illegible] is Institution.

[illegible] specimens of Penmanship mailed [illegible]

[illegible]keeping, Harper's new edition, [illegible]ctavo. Price $1.50, postage 21 [illegible]

For [illegible]bout Bookkeeping. Price $1; [illegible]

[illegible]ted Universalist questions are [illegible]ts in this Institution; nor no [illegible]eaching" is advertised in the [illegible]n Sundays, on the "doctrines [illegible] of the Presbyterian, Methodist, [illegible]er Churches. jy22'57.

[illegible]k Notice.

[illegible] given, that in pursuance of [illegible]y relating thereto, for the [illegible] approved May 5, 1857, [illegible] to receive subscriptions to the Capital stock of the *BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY* will be opened, and remain open as follows—

At the Pavilion House, in the borough of Rochester, on Monday and Tuesday the 3d and 4th days of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

At the Porter House, in the borough of *Beaver*, on Wednesday and Thursday the 5th and 6th days of August next, during the hours above named.

At the Huron House, in the borough of New *Brighton*, on Friday and Saturday the 7th and 8th days of August next, during the said hours, and to continue at the latter place, from day to day, or adjourn from place to place, as circumstances may require.

The Commissioners named in the act—or a duly appointed committee of their number—will attend with the *books*, &c.

B. R. Bradford,	Archibald Robertson,
Walter Chester,	Silas Merrick,
S. M. Darragh,	Thos. Cunningham,
E. Stowe,	William Henry,
B. B. Chamberlin,	M. H. Robertson,
Edward Hoops,	Thomas L. Power,
Wm. Kennedy,	Harrison Mendenhall,
Joseph H. Dickson,	Matthew T. Kennedy,
Wm. L. Dickinson,	Wm. R. Sterling,

July 8, 1857. *Commissioners.*

NOTICE.

Office of New Brighton Man. Co.)
New Brighton, July 1, 1857.

The Share-holders of the New Brighton Manufacturing company, are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company in New Brighton, the unpaid balance of the stock subscribed by them respectively, as follows, viz—

1. An instalment of Four Dollars per share, on the 15th day of August next.
2. An instalment of Four Dollars per share on the 15th day of September next.
3. An instalment of Four Dollars per share on the 15th day of October next.
4. An instalment of Four Dollars per share, on the 15th day of November next.
5. An instalment (final) of Four Dollars per share on the 15th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD HOOPS, Sec'y.

Bridgewater Drug Store.

THE subscriber having just received a new and large assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., respectfully informs the citizens of Bridgewater and adjoining villages, that they can now obtain anything in his line as cheap as they can be purchased in Pittsburg or any other city west of the mountains. Having his Drugs selected by a careful and experienced person, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors he solicits the custom of both friends and strangers, feeling that he can both supply and satisfy he asks your patronage. He has this day received a large assortment of paints, oils, turpentine and dye stuffs, which he can sell cheaper than they have ever been offered to the public before. Also a large assortment of pure wines, brandies and liquors, for medical and sacramental purposes only. A large stock of cigars and tobacco kept constantly on hand, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. A full assortment of all the Patent Medicines, hair oils, fancy soaps and perfumery constantly on hand, at Smith's old stand, Bridgewater. SAMUEL MILLER.

July 15 1857.

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(District Attorney,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

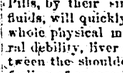
July 15 1857, 1y.

NOTICE.

MY wife Nancy, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN ROB.

Fallston, July 22, 1857.

DENTISTRY.



DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG Having returned from Europe, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office and residence No. 148 Third Street, two doors above Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 11 1y.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by A. S. HARVEY,

July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND ACUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heatburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find in this beverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedia properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5·00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for this country.

I. C. BALDWIN & Co.

Rochester, N.Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y. General Agents.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER. Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of the Real Estate of Mary and Sarah Stockman, dec'd.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 29th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. the Real Estate of Mary and Sarah Stockman, late of Beaver county, dec'd., being the undivided two thirds of one hundred and six acres and seventy-five perches of land, devised to them and Eliza Stockman, as tenants in common by the last will and testament of John Stockman, dec'd., situate on the road leading from Beaver to New Castle, on the West side of the Big Beaver Creek, about six miles from New *Brighton*, in Big Beaver township, in said county; Bounded on the North by lands of Smiley, East by Big Beaver Creek, South by William Beatty and West by Robert Stinson, upon which is a dwelling house, barn or stabling, apple orchard, a number of never failing spring, streams of running water, about seventy-five acres cleared and under fence, balance well timbered; soil productive and veins of coal underneath; location pleasant and healthy.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year and the remaining one-third in two years thereafter, with interest. For information enquire of Samuel Blair, near the premises, or of M. B WELSH, Trustee.

Attest, WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k

Beaver, July, 15th, 1857.

W. R. STERLING,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange Bank Notes and Coin; New Brighton, Pa.

COLLECTIONS of Bills, Notes and Drafts, promptly attended to. Par and current funds received on deposit. June 11,'54

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Court of Quarter sessions of *Beaver* county, to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new School District out of parts of Raccoon, Green and Hanover townships, to be called Mechaniesburg District will meet on Monday the 24th of August, 1857, at the village of Mechaniesburg, to discharge the duties enjoined by order of Court. W. A. THOMSON.

DAVID PATTON,

July 8. DAVID REED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Sharon Steam Flouring Mill, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. His facilities for grinding are fully equal to any in the county. If good wheat is sent to this mill, he will insure good flour, and a good yield.

may 27 1857. JOHN H. POWELL.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at

July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

First Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2 In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association: unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

Second Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

Third Amendment.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out "section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof: except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single Senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Fourth Amendment.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter or incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27th, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Cl'k.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]

JACOB ZIEGLER, Cl'k

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.

A. G. CURTIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to to affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gilden, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

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April 29, 1857

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NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty, Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts, Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton, and Wintrode—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Get

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE.

Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods.

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place; sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the title of Lowry & Wilson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be continued by James Wilson, at the mouth of the Connequenessing Creek. WM. LOWRY.

June 24th, 1857. JAS. WILSON.

P. HAYDEN,

(*Successor to D. H. Wright,*)

MANUFACTURER OF

ETHEREAL OIL AND LAMPS.

No. 82 4th St. between Wood and Market,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish dealers with Ethereal Oil and Burning Fluids of a superior qurlity, of his own manufacture. Also,

Alcohol, Camphene, and Pine Oils.

And every description of Side and Centre Table Lamps, Girondoles, Candlebras, of the latest paterns and most approved style.

Chandeliers, Girondoles and Lamps, repaired and regilded.

may 6, '57. P. HAYDEN

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE COMBINED

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

WARDROP, STOUT & WILLIAMS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE now ready for delivery. Early orders will have the preference, as the number will be limited this season. They are warranted in every respect, and may be seen and orders left at the Seed and Agricultural House, No. 47, Fifth street.

June 10, '57. JAS. WARDROP.

PLASTER Cement and Grindstones.—Plaster for land and stucco work. Cement for public works, cisterns, etc. Grindstones of all sizes on hand, at 319, Liberty st., pittsburgh, May 21, 1856. W. W. WALLACE.

HOES, HOES.—10 dozen best Cast Steel Hoes of various sizes, for sale by

je10 J. WARDROP.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. ..... JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO.,

No 62, Cor Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE are now opening a large and well selected stock of FANCY and VARIETY GOODS including Combs, Thread, Willow-ware, Toys, Looking Glasses and Jewelry of all kinds. As we manufacture our own looking Glasses, we are enabled to sell them as low as they can be bought in any market. We invite the attention of purchases before going east or buying elsewhere. Particular attention paid to orders.

Mar 4, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Alexander Davis, Hopewell tp, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement.

JOHN R. McDONALD, Adm'r.

June 3 1857*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Eakin deceased, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. PETER YOUNG

may 20 1857 Administrator.

ADMINISTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of JOHN S. CREECE, dec'd., late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HESSON,

C. BLACK,

may 6, '57. Adm'rs.

BONNETS of latest style, with trimmings to match, at TAYLOR'S

april 16, 1856 Rochester on the hill.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.

may 6

PALL and winter bonnets silk and straw bonnet trimmings of all kinds at YOUNG & THOMAS

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, at Jan 7 1857 A. S. HARVEY'S. No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BONNETS—Silk, Crape, Straw and Braid Bonnets, of the latest style, just rec'd at may 6 TAYLOR'S.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,

je10 5th street

HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS

1857 1857

Spring Goods.

I. M. TAYLOR, Rochester on the hill, has just opened an unusually large and varied stock of Spring Goods, embracing silks, delaines, challices, debeges, French ginghams, embroideries, hosiery, gloves, shawls, bonnets, shoes &c., together with a full stock of Domestic and house keeping goods, to which the attention of the public is very respectfully invited. march 18 1857.

T. J. CHANDLER. ..... M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856–6 m.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste,

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856

THE PHILLIPSBURGH

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE present physician of this place respectfully informs the citizens of Beaver and the adjoining counties, that he has lately opened and greatly improved the above institution, and carries on successfully, the treatment, by water.

His long experience in that branch of healing art enables him to cure diseases uncontrollable under any other system. He would also notify the public in the neighborhood, that he practices the Alloepathic and Homoepathic systems, and will attend to all calls as a physician and surgeon through the neighborhood.

The subscriber being a regular educated physician, and having practiced medicine and surgery during nearly 20 years, is enabled to respond to all reasonable expectations from those that place themselves under his care.

aug. 27, 1856. C. BAEZ, M. D.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, living in Hopewell tp., Beaver county, will offer for sale, a tract of land lying on the Ohio river bank, containing about 90 acres. About 44 acres cleared, 30 of which is river bottom. The farm lies opposite Economy station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and would be convenient to Pittsburgh, should any one desire it for gardening purposes. On the farm is a small frame house and a large frame barn, &c. For further information inquire of R. L. Baker, Esq., of Economy, or the subscriber living in Logstown Valley.

P. S. If all of the above tract cannot be sold I will sell a part of it. WM. M'DONALD.

March 4 1857.

New Goods,

AT

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.

THEY have just received their Spring and Summer goods, at their new store. Their stock is large and well selected, which they offer at as low prices as can be had at any establishment in the county. All they ask is for the public to call and examine their stock, and be convinced that they do sell goods as low as any establishment in this section. Our stock of Dry Goods is complete. Hats and Caps of all kinds. Bonnets of every style, and all kinds of Bonnet trimmings. Groceries and Provisions always kept on hand.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, april 22 '57.

FOR MAY!

A splendid stock of

Lawns, Brilliants, Ginghams,
Challeys, Calicoes, Muslins,
Linens, Checks, &c., &c.

Opened this day, and will be sold low.

T. M. TAYLOR,

may 6, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Margaret Shields, dec'd, late of Independence tp., Beaver co., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. STANDISH, Executor.

June 10, 1857.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned wishing to reduce his Stock will sell at reduced Prices from this date until april 1st for Cash or approved Produce.

Feb. 4, 1856. Wm THOMAS.

Carriage for Sale.

A friend has left with the subscriber, for sale, a very fine one horse carriage, suitable for a family. It will be sold low.

April 29, '57. DANIEL AGNEW.

JOHN M. LUKENS, O. P. LUKENS, W. LUKENS

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe sture of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

STELLA and Cashmere Shawls, from $2 to $6, just received at TAYLOR'S.

march 18 1857.

SHAWLS, Pelisses, comforts, blankets, glove woolen and buckskin, socks, woolen and cotton at Young & Thomas's.

SHOES—The best assortment for ladies misses and children, at TAYLOR'S,

april 16, 1856, Rochester on the hill.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S:

vemb er 19, 1856.

KID and French Morocco Buskins, a very fine article, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de11 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BRILLIANTS AND LAWNS—A fresh supply just received, and selling low, at TAYLOR'S,

April 30, 1856. Rochester on the hill

FRENCH Morocco heel Boots for Ladies, the most fashionable style, at the Shoe store BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de11 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. Simpson and Stewart, of New Brighton, Pa., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. Dr Simpson may be consulted hereafter by his friends at his office in Rochester, and Dr Stewart at his office, (the former office of Simpson and Stewart,) New Brighton.

W. W. SIMPSON,

THOS. STEWART.

March 28, 1857.*

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam, Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

WALL PAPER.

W. P. MARSHALL & CO.

At No. 87, Wood street, Pittsburgh,

Are now opening a large and new stock of PAPER HANGING of every description for the Spring Trade, suitable for

Drawing Rooms,
Parlors,
Dining Rooms,
Halls and
Chambers.

Embracing the newest designs of pattern. Also Window Shades in great variety, at prices that will suit the Country Trade.

Mar 4, 1857.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS.

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine — Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines: Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c, besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 2 1th, 1856

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co, Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,

R. L. BAKER

JACOB HENRICH,

Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an authority contained in the last will and testament of Peter Shields dec'd., I will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 26th day of August, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., a valuable tract of land situated on Service creek, Independence tp., Beaver County, containing about 108 acres, near 40 acres cleared and under fence, the balance moderately well timbered. On the premises there is a Flouring Mill in operation with one pair of excellent bufrs, and one pair of chioppers, and a Saw Mill which is somewhat out of order, the whole having a good water power of 22 to 24 feet, head and fall, with a dam not over 6 feet high, the distance from the dam to the Mill house not exceeding 40 feet.—The other improvements are one frame house and kitchen, and one log house, each having a stable and a well of water convenient. Title good.

TERMS.—One third in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from sale. THOS. STANDISH, Executor.

July 1; 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Would beg leave to inform the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity, that he has removed his Electro Chemical Bath establishment to the building oposite the dwelling of B. R. Bradford, Esq., where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally, and where he will continue to apply *all Electrical Remedies* for the relief and removal of suffering of various kinds. J. C. KNAPP.

New Brighton, Pa., June 24 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Robert Culberson dec'd, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN CULBERSON,

April 29, 1857. Administrator.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BLACK and tan colored Gaiters, for Ladies and Misses, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

PARAMETA, Coburg, Thibet and Madana cloths, delaines, Persian and all Wool Plaids, robes and poplins, at

Oct. 22, YOUNG & THOMAS.

CHURNS, CHURNS—A constant supply of Spain's Celebrated Barrel Churns, of various sizes, will be kept on hand. These Churns have been fully tested, and are warranted the best in use. For sale by J. WARDROP,

je11 47, Fifth st.

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases — Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EGERETT, Senator of the U. S.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.

† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.

S. LELAND & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have used and prescribed the same thing my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. Q. Cunningham, Beaver.

NEW STORE!

M'CONNELL & BENTEL,

(Successors to P. Bentel.)

HAVE just opened one of the largest and best stock of Goods ever opened in Freedom, and intend to keep on hand every variety of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps and Bonnets,

Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. We flatter ourselves that we can sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment of the kind in the county.

We invite all to call and see us and be convinced that we do sell cheap goods.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest prices paid for the same. M'CONNELL & BENTEL.

(Opposite P. Bentel's old stand.) Star Copy.

March 11, 1857.

A. Bestwick,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware.

obbing, Roofing, Spouts, &c., made to order.

☞ Shop on Broadway, one door above Apple street, New Brighton, Pa. (ap4)

HEAVY Calf Skin Boots for Ladies and Misses, with and without heels, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

Corn Wanted at the

Rochester Starch Factory.

Feed for Sale at the Rochester Starch Factory.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
6 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " Neen fun
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by

C. L. KAISER & BRO.

Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnston, deceased, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. R. A. MOON, Executor.

may 21 1857.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure he most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some plases quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846 —second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady —there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary —eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY

No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.

PRICE $1.

☞ T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

A. BAUSMAN. J. A. BAUSMAN.

Bausman & Co.

Exchange, Land and Real Estate Agents,

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

BUY, SELL & LOCATE LAND WARRANS

INVEST money for parties at western rates of interest. Taxes paid for residents or non-residents. Investments made in Government lands. Taxes paid, and all trouble and other expenses borne by us, for one-eighth of gross proceeds. Interest, at ten per cent, per annum, allowed on all special deposites, for six months, or longer time.

Parties desiring government or other lands, can rely upon us for a full and correct description of either, and the lowest market rates.

Orders for government lands will be attended to as soon after receipt as possible.

Remittances can be made in drafts on New York, or by depositing money in any good bank in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington D. C., or Pittsburgh.

Applications made for Des Moines River lands for settlers. Improved and unimproved prairie and timber lands bought and sold. Bills of exchange on Eastern cities bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

Hon Wm F Johnston, pres. A V R R Co., Pittsburgh, Col. Wilson McCandless, do. Robert Anderson, P. M. do; Messrs. Kramer & Rahm, Bankers, do.; Hon Joshua R Giddings, Jefferson, Ohio; A P Lacock, Esq., Beaver, Pa.; Joseph Chamberlain, Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. John Allison, New Brighton, Pa.; John Linton, Esq., Rochester, Pa.; Treasurer's Savings Bank Washington, D. C.; Cashier State Bank Ohio, Guernsey Branch; Messrs. Gallaher & Co., Bankers, Washington, D C. may 21, 1856

DISSOLUTION.

WE the undersigned, partners in Russell's Patent Roofing business, have this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent

R. W. RUSSELL,

NAZRO PARK,

The Roofing business will now be carried on by Nazro Park, of Bridgewater, who will pay strict attention to all calls for roofing. New roofs put on; old leaky tin and sheet iron roofs made tight at short notice and cheap. Address NAZRO PARK,

je 17, '57. Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

☞ Mr. R. W. Russell of Vanport, and Mr Joseph M'Clure of New Brighton, will contract for jobs, and give all information respecting it.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of LUCIEN FOMBELL, late of New Brighton bor., Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said borough.

JAMES DE FOMBELL, Adm'r.

June 16, 1857*

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street. The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by A. S. HARVEY,

July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15. 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those disenses, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,

Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,

June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris,	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker,	"
Rev. Joel White,	Economy,
Rev. John Powell,	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin,	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker,	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon,	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs,	"
Mrs. Mary Morrow,	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans,	"
Robert Greenlee,	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland,	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys,	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith,	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry,	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown,	"
Martha A. Wilson,	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston,	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham,	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides,	"
D. Maratta,	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith,	Louisville,
Judge Keys,	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy,	Wellsville,
James Wilkins,	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil,	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline,	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons,	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins,	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe,	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds,	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler,	Penn'a,
Rev. G Sechon,	Louisville.

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C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H